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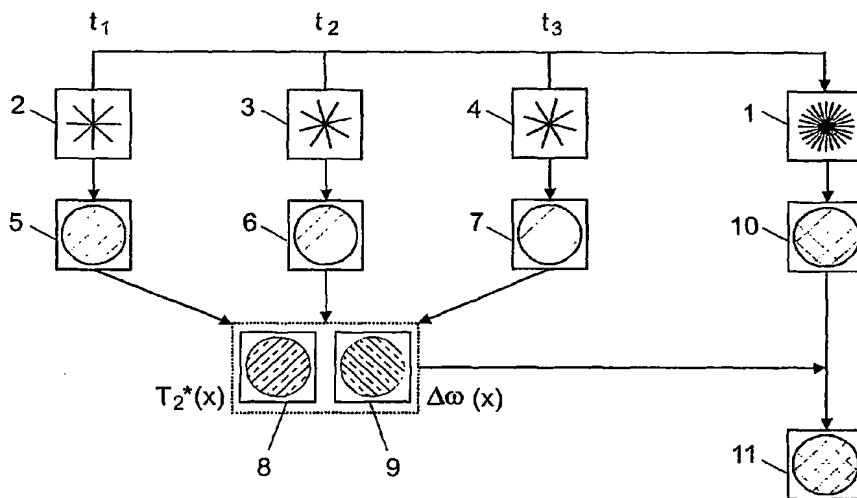
(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method for generating an MR image of an object situated in an examination volume of an MR apparatus. The method begins with the acquisition of a plurality of echo signals having at least two different echo-time values (ti, t2, t3), the echo signals being generated from high-frequency pulses and magnetic-field gradient pulses by means of an imaging sequence. An intermediate MR image (5, 6, 7) is then reconstructed for each echo-time value (ti, t2, t3). By analyzing these intermediate MR images (5, 6, 7), local relaxation times (T2*(x)) and/or local frequency shifts (Aw(x)) are determined by taking account of the respective echo-time values (t1, t2, t3). Finally, a definitive MR image (11) is reconstructed from the echo signals (1) in their entirety.

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MR imaging method

        The invention relates to an MR method for generating an MR image of an object situated in an examination volume of an MR apparatus, wherein a plurality of echo signals that are generated from high-frequency pulses and magnetic-field gradient pulses by means of a suitable imaging sequence are acquired with different echo-time values.

5   The invention also relates to an MR apparatus for performing the method and to a computer program for an apparatus of this kind.

        In MR imaging, the location of the magnetization of nuclei within the examination volume is usually performed by means of temporally variable, spatially inhomogeneous magnetic fields (magnetic field gradients). The MR signals used for

10 reconstructing the images are recorded, in the time domain, in the form of a voltage that is induced in a high-frequency coil arrangement surrounding the examination volume under the influence of a suitable sequence of magnetic-field gradient pulses and high-frequency pulses. There are a range of known imaging sequences in which, for the purpose of achieving imaging that is as fast as possible, the MR signals are generated, after the magnetization of

15 the nuclei has been excited, as echo signals having different echo-time values by means of a single high-frequency pulse. Such sequences are also referred to as "multi-echo sequences". Particular mention should be made in this connection of what are called gradient echo sequences, such as the echo planar imaging (EPI) sequence, for example, and of imaging sequences in which the echo signals are generated by refocusing by means of additional high-

20 frequency pulses, such as, for example, the turbo spin echo (TSE) sequence. The actual reconstruction of the image from the echo signals that are acquired is generally performed by Fourier transformation of the time-related signals. The sampling of the spatial frequency space (what is called the k-space), i.e. the space by which the volumetric region to be imaged, or field of view (FOV), and the image resolution are determined, is preset by the number of

25 high-frequency pulses and magnetic-field gradient pulses used, the interval of time between them and their duration and strength. The requirements that have to be met by the FOV and the image resolution preset the number of phase encoding steps in the sampling of the spatial frequency space and hence the duration of the imaging sequence.

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In MR imaging methods of the kind outlined above, in which a plurality of
echo signals for generating an image are acquired by the use of multi-echo sequences, there is
the problem that the reconstructed MR images are prone to artifacts that derive in some cases
from non-idealities in the acquisition of the signals and in other cases from relaxation
5   phenomena. Non-idealities of this kind become apparent principally as phase errors in the
echo signals acquired. Phase errors come into being as a result of, for example, local
inhomogeneities in the static magnetic field of the kind that are unavoidable, particularly in
medical MR imaging, due to the differing individual magnetic susceptibility characteristics of
the patients who are examined. These inhomogeneities in the field give rise to local shifts in
10   the nuclear-magnetic resonant frequency within the examination volume, which in turn are
the cause of unsharpness in the reconstruction of the image and of distortion in the image.
Another reason for artifacts in the image is, as mentioned above, relaxation phenomena due
to transverse relaxation of the magnetization of the nuclei (T_2 or T_2^* relaxation). The artifacts
in the image caused by relaxation comprise shadows and unwanted fluctuations in the
15   brightness of the image. Transverse relaxation is due chiefly to paramagnetic effects and
inter-nuclear interactions.

There are known MR imaging methods in which image artifacts due
20   principally to phase errors are corrected. What are termed "conjugate phase" reconstruction
algorithms are suitable for this purpose and use is routinely made of them. In methods of this
kind, knowledge of the local frequency shifts is made use of to allow the phases of the echo
signals acquired to be corrected. The methods known from the prior art do, however, have the
disadvantage that it is necessary for additional measurement signals to be acquired from the
25   examination volume to allow the local frequency shifts to be determined. Because of the
additional measuring time needed to acquire the data required for correcting the image
artifacts, imaging by the methods known from the prior art takes an undesirably long time.
Also, image artifacts deriving from relaxation phenomena usually remain uncorrected.
Also known from the prior art are MR imaging methods in which it is
30   particularly important for the local relaxation times to be determined, even independently of
the correction of any image artifacts. The display of the distribution of the relaxation times in
space, and also the quantitative determination of this distribution, are an important matter
when, for example, contrast media that have an influence on the transverse relaxation of the
core magnetization are being used in the MR imaging. Contrast media of this kind, based on

oxides of iron, for example, are used for example for tracking marked cells by MR and for locating active principles within the examination volume. Contrast media that affect the transverse relaxation time (T_2 or T_2^*) are also used in functional MR imaging (fMRI). It is known from the prior art for T_2^*-weighted MR images, for example, to be acquired to allow

5 the distribution of the relaxation times in space to be displayed. However, it is often desirable for the local relaxation times to be determined quantitatively. When this is done, the problem again arises that determination of the local relaxation times makes it necessary for MR signals intended specifically for this purpose to be acquired from the examination volume, that is to say ones additional to the MR signals intended for the actual reconstruction of the

10 image. This makes the overall time required for measurement undesirably long.

Against this background, it is an object of the present invention to provide an MR imaging method that makes it possible for the local relaxation times and/or the local

15 frequency shifts within the examination volume to be determined without any additional measuring time.

This object is achieved by an MR method as defined in claim 1.

The method according to the invention begins with the acquisition of a plurality of echo signals having at least two different echo-time values. This is done in the

20 usual way by means of a suitable multi-echo imaging sequence such as, for example, an EPI sequence or a TSE sequence. A plurality of echo signals having different respective echo-time values are acquired in this case after each injection of a high-frequency pulse. The data acquired thus comprises a plurality of sets of echo signals, with each set having a given echo-time value assigned to it. From each of these sets, i.e. for each individual echo-time value, the

25 next step is, in accordance with the invention, for an intermediate MR image to be reconstructed. Each intermediate MR image is thus based on echo signals that are acquired with a given echo-time value. This makes it possible for the local relaxation times and/or the local frequency shifts to be determined by analyzing the intermediate MR images, in which case account is taken of the echo-time values assigned to the individual intermediate MR

30 images. The local relaxation times can be determined by examining, for each individual point-element of the image (pixel or voxel), the change in the brightness of the intermediate MR images as a function of the particular echo-time value. Local frequency shifts can be determined in a similar way by determining, for each point-element of the image, the movement of the phase of the complex image value as a function of the echo-time value.

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Finally, a definitive MR image is reconstructed in accordance with the invention from the echo signals in their entirety.

A basic idea of the invention is for the local relaxation times or the local frequency shifts to be determined directly from the echo signals intended for the
5   reconstruction of the definitive MR image. This ensures that no additional measuring time is required to allow the local distribution of the relaxation times within the examination volume or the local field inhomogeneities to be determined.

In the method according to the invention, the acquisition of the echo signals is accomplished by non-Cartesian, and in particular radial, sampling of the spatial frequency
10   space associated with the examination volume. To generate the echo signals, radial multi-echo imaging sequences (such as, say, EPI or REPI sequences), for example, may advantageously be used in a known fashion in this case. An appropriate turbo spin echo sequence (a so-called TSE sequence) would also be suitable for determining the local relaxation times (T_2). When the sampling of the spatial frequency space is radial, the space is
15   sampled at a higher density in the center than at the periphery. As a result of this, the intermediate MR images can be reconstructed at lower resolution than the definitive MR images, in which case undersampling artifacts do not occur in the intermediate MR images. The lower resolution of the intermediate MR images is generally adequate to allow the local relaxation times or local frequency shifts to be determined. The possibility does exist of
20   reconstructing the intermediate MR images at low resolution directly from the corresponding echo signals, in which case only signals from the center of the spatial frequency space are used as a basis. Alternatively, the intermediate MR images can also be reconstructed at high resolution, in which case intermediate MR images of suitably reduced resolution are then usefully produced from the high-resolution intermediate MR images by filtering. Or, the
25   intermediate MR images may be reconstructed at high resolution by adding echo signals having similar echo-time values (see H.K.Song et al. in Magnetic Resonance in Medicine, Vol. 44, pages 825 to 832, 2000). Undersampling artifacts that may possibly occur can be avoided in the high-resolution intermediate images in this way.

The advantageous possibility exists in accordance with the invention of the
30   local relaxation times and/or the local frequency shifts that are determined being used to correct image artifacts caused by relaxation phenomena and/or field inhomogeneities in the definitive MR image. This is accomplished in a conventional manner by subjecting the echo signals, which are complex values, to phase correction in line with the local relaxation times and/or the local frequency shifts that are determined. Both local relaxation phenomena and

also local field inhomogeneities can be allowed for by way of the phase correction by combining the local relaxation times and the local phase shifts for each point-element of the image into a phase error in the form of a complex value.

The method according to the invention also makes it possible on the one hand for the local relaxation times to be determined quantitatively and on the other hand for an MR image unaffected by relaxation phenomena to be reconstructed at the same time. For the purpose of visual display, this allows a representation of the local relaxation times to be superimposed on a representation of the definitive MR image. This can, for example, be done by showing the representation of the definitive MR image in different colors in line with the distribution of the relaxation times.

An MR apparatus suitable for performing the method according to the invention has a main field coil for generating a homogeneous static magnetic field in an examination volume, a plurality of gradient coils for generating magnetic field gradients in the examination volume, at least one high-frequency coil for generating high-frequency fields in the examination volume and/or for receiving echo signals from the examination volume, and a central control unit for operating the gradient coils and the high-frequency coil, plus a reconstruction and display unit for processing and showing the echo signals. The method described above can be performed on the MR apparatus according to the invention by means of a suitable programmed control means for the central control unit or the reconstruction and display unit, as the case may be.

The method according to the invention may be made available to the users of pieces of MR apparatus in the form of a corresponding computer program. The computer program may be stored on suitable data carriers, such as CD-ROMs or floppy disks for example, or it may be downloaded to the central control unit of the MR apparatus or to its reconstruction and display unit, as the case may be, over the internet.

These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of the procedure followed in the method according to the invention.

Fig. 2 shows an MR apparatus according to the invention.

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The method shown in figure 1 begins with the acquisition of a plurality of
echo signals having three different echo-time values t_1, t_2 and t_3. The echo signals acquired
exist, in their entirety, as a data set 1. The acquisition of the echo signals takes place in

5   accordance with the invention by means of a multi-echo imaging sequence in which the
spatial frequency space is sampled radially. The echo signals contained in the data set 1 can
be divided into three data subsets 2, 3 and 4 corresponding to the echo-time values t_1, t_2 and t_3
respectively. Due to the radial sampling pattern, the center of the spatial frequency space is
sampled at an adequate density in the case of each of the data subsets 2, 3 and 4, thus

10   enabling intermediate MR images 5, 6 and 7 of low resolution to be reconstructed from
respective ones of the data subsets 2, 3 and 4. Each of the intermediate MR images 5, 6 and 7
is thus based on echo signals that are acquired with given echo-time values t_1, t_2 and t_3
respectively. The next step is for local relaxation times $T_2^*(x)$ and local frequency shifts
$\Delta\omega(x)$ to be determined from the intermediate MR images 5, 6 and 7 by taking account of the

15   respective echo-time values t_1, t_2 and t_3. The position-dependent relaxation times $T_2^*(x)$ exist
as a data set 8 and the local frequency shifts $\Delta\omega(x)$ as a data set 9. These data sets assign a
value of relaxation time or a value of frequency shift to each image point-element within the
intermediate MR images 5, 6 and 7. From the complete data set 1, a high-resolution MR
image 10 is generated that, due to the relaxation phenomena and the local field

20   inhomogeneities, is affected by image artifacts. The local relaxation times $T_2^*(x)$ and local
frequency shifts $\Delta\omega(x)$ that are determined are used to correct these image artifacts and thus
to generate a definitive, artifact-free MR image 11.

To avoid image artifacts, a correction can be made in accordance with the
following formula when the definitive MR image 11 is being reconstructed:

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$$f'(x) = \int F(k) e^{i\Delta\omega'(x)t(k)} e^{ikx} dk .$$

In the formula, $F(k)$ represents the echo signals in the spatial frequency space and $f'(x)$ the
definitive MR image. $f'(x)$ approximates to the "ideal" MR image $f(x)$ that reproduces the

30   actual appearance of the object being examined. $t(k)$ represents the point in time at which the
relevant point in the spatial frequency space is sampled. The formula that applies to $\Delta\omega'(x)$ is,
in accordance with the present invention, the following:

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$$\Delta\omega'(x) = \Delta\omega(x) - \frac{i}{T_2^*(x)}.$$

The echo signal data is thus subjected to a correction in which what is taken as
a basis is the frequency shift $\Delta\omega'(x)$ in the form of a complex value that is composed of the
spatial frequency shift $\Delta\omega(x)$ and the local relaxation time $T_2^*(x)$. The generation of the
definitive artifact-free MR image f' (x) in accordance with the above formula constitutes an
extension of the conjugate phase reconstruction algorithm, which is known per se, the
extension comprising taking a frequency shift $\Delta\omega'(x)$ in the form of a complex value as a
basis for the correction of the echo signal data F(k).

Known implementations of the conjugate phase reconstruction algorithm can
easily be converted in accordance with the invention. The determination of the local
frequency shifts $\Delta\omega(x)$ and the local relaxation times $T_2^*(x)$ is advantageously performed in
the way described above but it may also be performed in some other way before or after the
acquisition of the MR signals F(k) containing the information proper for the image.

Figure 2 shows, as a block diagram, an MR apparatus on which the method
according to the invention can be performed. The MR apparatus comprises a main field coil
12 for generating a homogeneous static magnetic field in an examination volume in which a
patient 13 is situated. The MR apparatus also has gradient coils 14, 15 and 16 for generating
magnetic field gradients in different directions in space within the examination volume. The
pattern followed by the magnetic field gradients with time and in space within the
examination volume is controlled by means of a central control unit 17, which is connected to
the gradient coils 14, 15 and 16 via a gradient amplifier 18. Also forming part of the MR
apparatus shown is a high-frequency coil 19 for generating high-frequency fields in the
examination volume and for receiving echo signals from the examination volume. The high-
frequency coil 19 is connected to the control unit 17 via an emitting unit 20. The echo signals
acquired by the high-frequency coil 19 are demodulated and amplified by means of a
receiving unit 21 and fed to a reconstruction and display unit 22. The echo signals processed
by the reconstruction and display unit 22 can be shown by means of a screen 23. The
reconstruction and display unit 22 and the control unit 17 have a suitable programmed control
means to allow the method described above to be performed.

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CLAIMS:

1.   An MR method for generating an MR image (11) of an object situated in an examination volume of an MR apparatus, which method has the following steps:

a)   acquisition of a plurality of echo signals having at least two different echo-time values (t_1, t_2, t_3), the echo signals being generated from high-frequency pulses and

5   magnetic-field gradient pulses by means of an imaging sequence,

b)   reconstruction from the corresponding echo signals of one intermediate MR image (5, 6, 7) for each echo-time value (t_1, t_2, t_3),

c)   determination of local relaxation times ($T_2^*(x)$) and/or local frequency shifts ($\Delta\omega(x)$) by analyzing the intermediate MR images while taking account of the respective

10   echo-time values (t_1, t_2, t_3),

d) reconstruction of a definitive MR image (11) from the echo signals (1) in their entirety.

2.   An MR method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, in step a) of the method, the acquisition of the echo signals takes place by non-Cartesian, and in particular

15   radial, sampling of the spatial frequency space associated with the examination volume.

3.   An MR method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the intermediate MR images (5, 6, 7) are reconstructed at a lower resolution than the definitive MR image (11).

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4.   An MR method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the imaging sequence is an echo planar imaging (EPI) sequence.

5.   An MR method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the

25   local relaxation times ($T_2^*(x)$) and/or local frequency shifts ($\Delta\omega(x)$) that are determined are used to correct image artifacts caused by relaxation phenomena and/or field inhomogeneities in the definitive MR image (11).

6.   An MR method in particular as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the
values of local relaxation times ($T_2^*(x)$) and values of local frequency shifts ($\Delta\omega(x)$) that are
determined are used to correct image artifacts caused by relaxation phenomena and field
inhomogeneities in an MR image (11), with a complex-variable local frequency shift ($\Delta\omega'(x)$)
5   in accordance with the formula being used as a basis:

$$\Delta\omega'(x) = \Delta\omega(x) - \frac{i}{T_2^*(x)}.$$

7.   An MR method as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, characterized in
10   that a representation of the local relaxation times ($T_2^*(x)$) is superimposed on a
representation of the definitive MR image for the purposes of display.

8.   An MR apparatus having a main field coil (12) for generating a homogeneous
static magnetic field in an examination volume, a plurality of gradient coils (14, 15, 16) for
15   generating magnetic field gradients in the examination volume, at least one high-frequency
coil (19) for generating high-frequency fields in the examination volume and for receiving
echo signals from the examination volume, and a central control unit (17) for operating the
gradient coils (14, 15, 16) and the high-frequency coil (19), plus a reconstruction and display
unit (22) for processing and showing the echo signals, characterized in that the central control
20   unit (17) and the reconstruction and display unit (22) have a programmed control means that
operates by the method claimed in any of claims 1 to 7.

9.   A computer program for an MR apparatus as claimed in claim 8, characterized
in that a method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7 is implemented on the central control unit
25   (17) and the reconstruction and display unit (22) by the computer program.
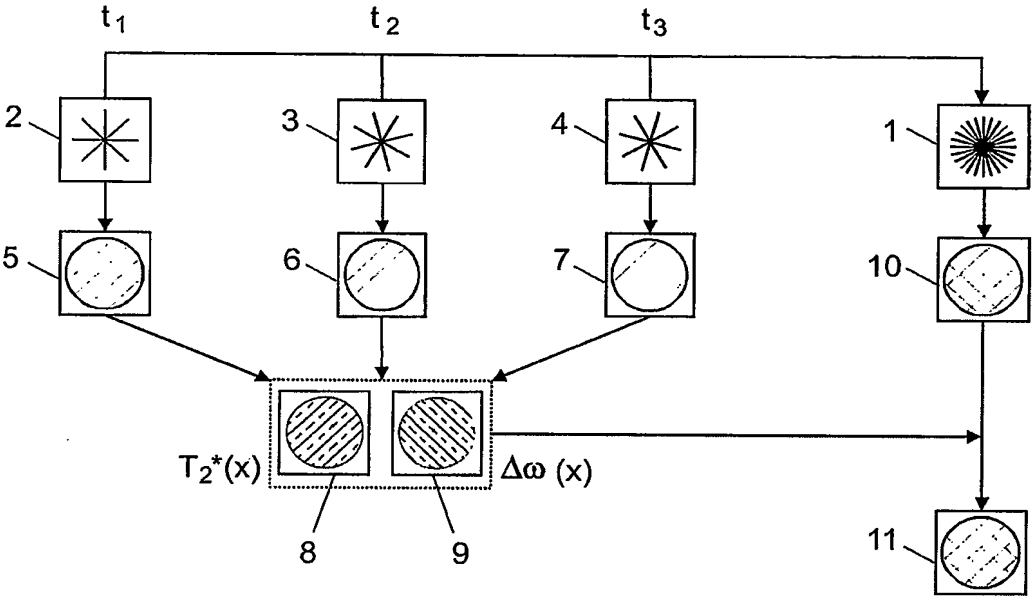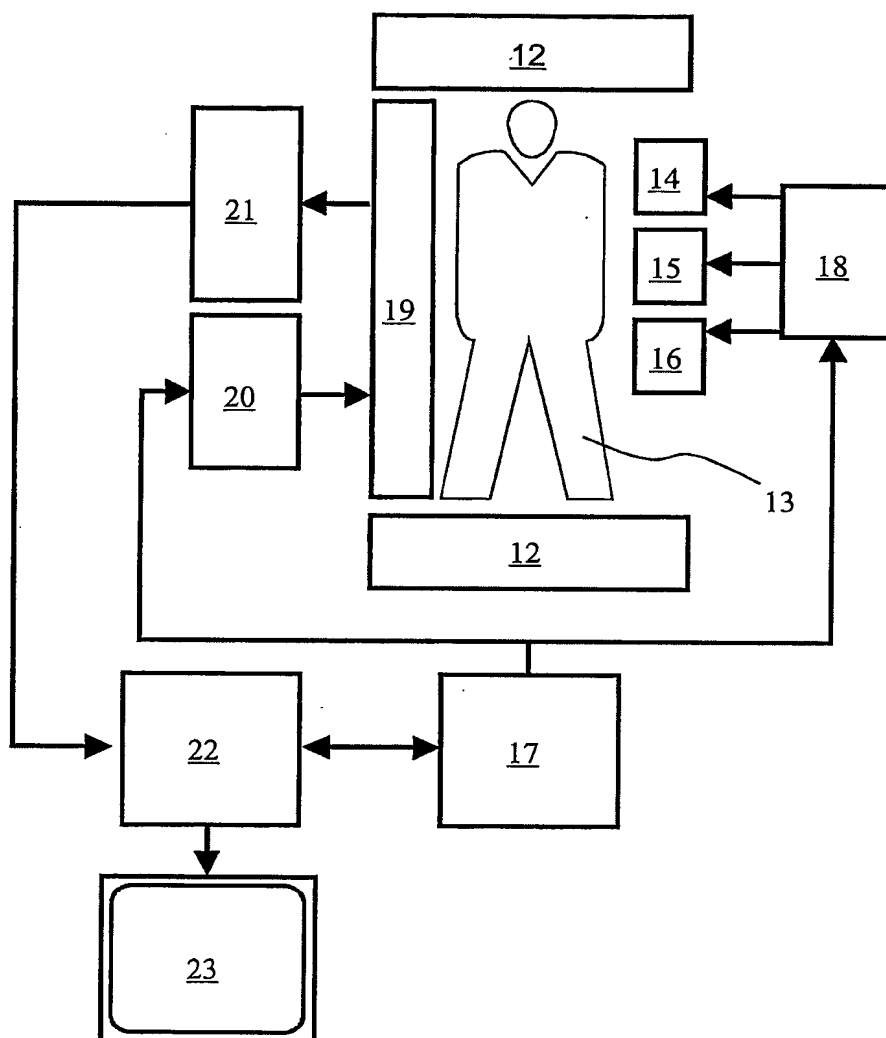
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FIG.1

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FIG.2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7   G01R33/50   G01R33/561

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7   G01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, INSPEC, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	US 4 684 891 A (FEINBERG DAVID A) 4 August 1987 (1987-08-04) column 3, paragraph 3 column 4, paragraph 4-6 page 5, paragraph 2	1-9
X	US 4 709 212 A (GLOVER GARY H ET AL) 24 November 1987 (1987-11-24) abstract	1,8,9
X	US 2003/065258 A1 (BEACHE GARTH M ET AL) 3 April 2003 (2003-04-03) page 3, paragraph 21 - paragraph 22	1
A	US 5 578 923 A (CHEN HAIGUANG) 26 November 1996 (1996-11-26) the whole document	1-9

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. [X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	US 5 270 651 A (WEHRLI FELIX W) 14 December 1993 (1993-12-14) the whole document	1-9

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